REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,608.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 } Including / For Six Months...Rs. 24 } Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. Hewett, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

July 1873.		July 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Pondicherry	24
" Cuttack	12	" Madras	26
" Coconada	16	" Coconada	28
" Allepy	16	" Vizagapatam	29
" Vizagapatam	18	" Bimlipatam	29
" Calcutta	19	" Gopanipore	30
" Galle	20	" Palae Point	31
" Maugalam	22	Arrive CALCUTTA	Aug. 2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this Steamer or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Naraikal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Hesketh-Bamford, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

July 1873.		July 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSREH	21
" Kurrachee	5	" Fao	21
" Gaudur	7	" Bushire	23
" Bahrein	9	" Kishm	25
" Bunder Abbas	11	" Linga	27
" Linga	13	" Bunder Abbas	29
" Bushire	15	" Muscat	31
" Koweit	17		August.
" Fao	17	" Gaudur	2
" Mahamerah	17	" Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSREH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE P. and O. INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from first September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bayly, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Hesketh-Bamford, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Austen, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th July 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, issued through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Carpenters for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to Messrs. Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th June 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	32	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Alexandria	33	25	9-10	Without Food.
Messina	50	36	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	15	
Genoa	50	34	15	
Marseilles (transhipment 45 hours)	52	35	16-10	Including Victuals.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half Fare.
First Steamer from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the same name Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, mitigates the severest forms of coughs, spasms, and all irritable healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands testify to its marvellous power and effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to effect that the exact remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*Globe Journal*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Cholera, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

From Surgeon Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866 :—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming testimony accompanies each bottle.

Manufactured by J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 27th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, (2,095 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

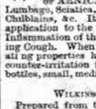
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 20th June 1873. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 30th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, (2,833 Tons and 450 H.P.), Commander ... will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 27th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th June 1873.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. BARODA, 1,874 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain D. Rennoldson, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 25th June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE WRECKED SHIP MONTPELLIER.

ON TUESDAY next, the 1st July, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, the Ship Montpellier, as she lays stranded near Alibagh, with whatever ship's fittings and stores may be on board EXCLUSIVE of CARGO. The vessel has only lately been newly installed Right reserved to the Contractor for the landing of the cargo to outports, as he may deem necessary, for the discharge of the cargo, also at the same time and place, will be sold all materials belonging to the ship already saved from the wreck, consisting of boats, masts, sails, ropes, rigging, &c., as they lie on the beach.

The full purchase money will be required as each lot is knocked down.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

A few articles of furniture, such as writing-table, chairs, dressing and washing tables, clothes press, camp cots, sideboard, round and sofa tables, hatstand, teapoys, reclining couches, lamps, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A bright Bay Saddle Horse, 8 years old, strong, showy, quiet, and accustomed to carry a lady.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, by order of Futtachund Heerachund, and on account and at the risk of Shaw Ebcharun Moodeyburdass, a lot of jewellery, consisting of pearls and gold rings, safeguinthees, damnies, loose pearls, emeralds, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1873.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

Ireland-Ireland, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coupee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lait Juvenile and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Toilet. Photographs, to supersede Hair Dyes. Fancy Cracker Bonbonnières and Crackers. Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photographs, to supersede Hair Dyes. Fancy Crackers. Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Photographs, to supersede Hair Dyes, Fancy Crackers, Toilet Powders.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOW READY,

SECOND EDITION OF THE

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, it a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram, Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ..... "Spectator" Office.
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Ezatpoor.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times" and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund .....Observer" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy.....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE "PRINCE OF WALES' HOTEL," No. 33, NATIVE INFANTRY LINES,

HAS

A RANGE OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BED-ROOMS, which are clean, roomy, airy, and centrally situated, near the W. I. Club.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE,
Proprietor "Prince of Wales' Hotel."

Poona, 20th June 1873.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS.

For persistent Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Nervous Diseases.

See Pulvermacher's Detailed Advertisement.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE HAIR! THE TEETH!

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, Re 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, Re 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

D. S. KEMP & Co., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

Respectfully invite attention to the following

REMEDIAL PREPARATIONS:

CHEMICAL FOOD,

OR

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, LIME, AND SODA.

Of great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Especially useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical Men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD WITH QUININE,

(Prepared only by Treacher and Co.)

Extremely useful where a more decided Tonic than the above is indicated. This combination of Chemical, or Life Food, for such it has been called, with Quinine will commend itself to all.

In Bottles—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

DR. EASTON'S

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNINE,

An invaluable remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates.

(Prepared with the greatest care and uniformity.)

This preparation has become very popular as a general Tonic in Anæmia and Cachexia, and is extensively administered at N. they to Invalids from the Tropics. In India it seems almost a specific agent in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from over mental exertion and the depressing and debilitating influences of the Climate.

In Bottles—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1¼ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES £1 1s ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India; also our Magazine of Cutlery, Clocks, Chains, Race Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. If Catalogue of those is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly all the Railway Stations in India are the property of Railway Companies, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale, to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Drab Vulcanised Nainsock, the lightest and strongest Material made, will resist the most severe Weather, warranted not to stick	Coats	15 0	17 0
	Inverness Capes	22 0	25 0
	Caps	3 12	4 4
	Leggings	4 8	5 4
	Complete Suit	22 0	25 0
Best Silk Umbrellas, Rs. 10-8 ; Strong Alpaca		6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT TO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0			Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Overland do	27 0		6 8	Sheets, per pair	9 8
Warm do	35 0	Sleeping Suits, each	to	Pillow Cases, each	1 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0		17 0	Portmanteaux	12 8
	10 0	Air Pillows	to	or	to
	to	Travelling do	2 0	Overland Trunks	12 8
Dressing Gowns	25 0	Rug Straps	2 0	Solid Leather	5 0
		Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Extra Large	6 8
Pyjamas	16 8	Waterproof Coats	15 0	Black Hide Bags	75 0
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Paper Collars, doz	0 14	Gents' Large	11 8
White do	22 8	Linen do.	3 0	Cash Bags	24 0
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	6 12	Courier Bags	6 8
		do.	5 0	Money Belts	3 8
Silk and Wool	52 0	Cotton Socks do	9 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 0
Under Vests, from	14 0	Warm do. do	15 8	Travelling Caps	3 8
Do. Pants	26 0	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12

	Rs. a.
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponges, Bath	3 8
Blankets, each	11 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15 0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Sailors Knives	1 12
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	5 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

FOOT BALLS! FOOT BALLS!! FOOT BALLS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR FOOT BALLS with VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER BLADDERS, warranted to stand any climate, and less her cases of the best material and workmanship.

ROWLAND & Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, Meadow Street, and Rampart Row.

F. ROWLAND, CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c., DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

FOR THE

HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy or foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *Ellite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, Before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF BOLTON & Co., AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24 Fenwick Street, Liverpool or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 26TH JUNE 1873.

RATES of Exchange on London are unaltered.
Government Securities are firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s 11d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 27/32d, to 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 7/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99
Do. demand..... 100

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 221½ to 231½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. .....111 to 111½
Four & half per cent. 105½
Four per cent. .....103½ to 15/16
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872.....94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-0-0
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver..... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 16 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ..... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

RATES by Canal steamers are firmer the only unfixed steamer, European, having been ordered away to Calcutta. By sail nothing is doing.

London { Cotton, Cases ..... } No ships.
{ Seeds ..... }
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
{ Wooden Ships ,, ... £1 17s. 6d.
{ Myrabolams ..... £1 10s. 0d. nominal.
{ Coir bills ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal.
Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton..... } £2 15s. 0d.
{ Coffee ..... }
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 15s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via { Wheat ..... £2 7s. 6d.
Suez Canal... { Seeds ..... £2 7s. 0d.
{ Cotton ..... £2 3s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
{ Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
{ Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

DEMANDS for Port Canning and Mofussil Press shares at better rates. Colaba and other Spinning shares closed firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of each share.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	772½
10,000	500	125	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	276½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ex1.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	130
20,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	114
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21	3 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	138
.....	£20	19	17½	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13	19½	do.	Ditto .....
.....	£100	100		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19	6	5½	do.	Do. New Shares .....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co..... 1,580
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Prem. Land & Pier Co. Ld. 100
250	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land ..... 915 xd
1,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited 465

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	800
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,700
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,450
200	500	all	50p.a.	Do New.....	375
100	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	900
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
250	9,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.....	2,400
250	8,000	all	800	Fort Press Co.....	6,500
300	12,000	1,500	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	620
300	1,000	all	200 p.a.	French Press Co	710
200	9,000	6,000	225 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	1,900
250	8,000	1,400	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.....	880
200	400	350	425 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	700
125	2,000	all	250 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press...	2,100
200	1,000	200	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	125 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.....	400
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,100
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,650
450	1,000	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	5,000	1,200	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co.....	2,000
630	1,250	all	50p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,435
8	2,500	all	100	Alliance Spinning	2,775
300	2,000	all½		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	30	Bombay United	1,170
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	255
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,635
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,300
700	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,165
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,200
99	100.0	a	40 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,230
800	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	3,325
600	2,500	2,400	218 p.a.	Royal	2,350
500	1,000	all		Soondercdas Spinning.....	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19	—	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	3	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	—	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has been extremely small, but we have no change to report in values. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :-

1,200 pieces (grey Madapollams 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. at Rs. 2 2 3
300 ,, ,, Shirtings 45 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs. at ,, 1 14 0
300 ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 8 lbs. at ,, 1 9 9
700 ,, White ,, 36 ,, 40 ,, at ,, 6 7 0
750 ,, ,, ,, 36 ,, 40 ,, at ,, 6 15 0

COTTON.

The market closed very dull, with almost no enquiry. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee .....at Rs. 200 to Rs. 202
Akola ..... at ,, 205 to ,, 207
Broach M. G. ..... at ,, 210 to ,, 220
Hingunghaut ..... at ,, 220 to ,, 225
Mows & Bhowniggur ..... at ,, 202 to ,, 204
Sawpinnee ..... at ,, 208 to ,, 210
Comptee & Vingorla ..... at ,, 186 to ,, 188

The following purchases have taken place yesterday :—

50 candies Cutch .....at Rs. 192
50 ,, Vingorla ..... at ,, 188

YARNS.

30,000 lbs. Mock Water, to arrive, No. 30's, at 10 3/16 as. per lb.
15,000 lbs. Water No. 30's ... ,, ...at 11 7/16 ,,
7,500 lbs. ,, ,, 30's ... ,, ...at 11 5/16 ,,

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 21st June 1873.
Open 418¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	37,924	0	0
Merchandise	47,420	0	0
Earth Trains	542	0	0
Electric Telegraph	376	0	0
Total Rs.....	86,262	0	0
Corresponding week in May 1872. Open 388 Miles.			
Coaching	38,836	0	0
Merchandise	47,320	0	0
Earth Trains	541	0	0
Electric Telegraph	374	0	0
Total Rs.....	97,068	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	11,426	0	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Behar (s)	Dundas	Suez, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	St. James	Dunbar	Madras.
	Blair Athol	Pearson	Cadiz.
	Java (s).....	Ayern	Coast, Calcutta, and China.

The following vessel were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Behar, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Madras, to China, &c.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Ship Richard Wright, to Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque John Byers, Davies, to Narrakal.
Ship Contest, Carruthers, to Calcutta.
Steamer Elgin, Miller, to Liverpool

MADRAS.

June ARRIVALS.
21 Bindostan (s)..... .....Calcutta.
22 F. S. Meinam ....Galle.
June DEPARTURES.
22 Hindostan (s) ....Suez.
22 F. S. Meinam ....Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European, s, 100 bags iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 50 boxes bar soap, Dossabhoy Framjiee; 3 casks tallow, Merwanjee Muncherjee; 3,191 bundles iron, Bell Brandenburg and Co.
Es-bishope, s, 2 cases tobacco, Killick Nixon and Co.
Neera, s, 1 case tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin, s, 2 cases twine, Ebramjee Allibhoy.
Janet Court, 50 cases old tom, Adarjee Cooverjee and Co; 10 cases brandy, 20 cases champagne, 8 cases stout, 5 cases pale ale, 6 cases gingerwine, 78 cases hock, 8 cases sauterne, and 5 cases vermouth, Henry Rogers.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 200 cases liqueurs, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 10 cases claret, M D Shah; 12 cases brandy, N and B Wadia and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glee Maiden, 50 bales old gunny rags, S S Narrelwala; 110 bales jute rope, Cullianjee Nanjee; 3 bags linseed, W Nicol and Co.
Sandringham, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
William Woodbury, 54 bales cotton, Moolchund Junmadass; 38 bales cotton, Buldeo Ihaily.
Celia, s, 151 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 26 bales wool, K Toolaram; 50 bales cotton, Moolchund Junnadass.
Redewater, s, 28 bales cotton, Tricumdass Bhoja; 1 bale cotton W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 1,300 bundles coir yarn, Dayal Khimjee; 19 bales skins and 5 bales hides, F M C A Tollay and Co; 50 bales jute, Arrub Dawjee.
Centurion, 67 bales cotton, Jetha Purshotum.

FOR LONDON.

Ship Richard Wright, to Calcutta, 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Frigs, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswork and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 100 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co; 9 casks castor oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, s, 12 bales hides, G Sigg and Co; 5 bags teaseed, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Persia, s, 263 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Nubia, s, 11 bundles silk, Hajee Ally Bebany.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy, s, 55 cases shark fins and 5 cases fishmaws, Curimbhoy Heerjee; 2 bundles teeth, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 5 cases gum, Ebram Fuckeer Mahomed; 10 bundles sumadah stones, Wakutehund Jeewandass; 5 bundles gemla horns and 1 bundle teeth, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 11 bales twist, Hormusjee Nusserwanjee; 14 bales twist, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee; 45 bales twist, Curimbhoy, Ebram; 34 bales twist, H John Momed Abdool Khaiuk; 10 bales twist and 6 bales cotton waste, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 32 chests opium, R Dhunjee Shaw and Co; 15 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 6 chests opium, Hujarimull Nursigdass; 4 chests opium, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 12 chests opium, Vanichund Josta; 6 chests opium, Ebram Noordin; 6 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 5 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 325 pieces teeth, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 3 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 15 bales twist, to Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoossen and Co; 2 cases Cambay stones and 50 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin and Co; 9 chests opium, Chunicull Dulchsram; 20 chests opium, Bhogmull Joomalla; 4 chests opium, Ganeesdass Balakee; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 68 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 32 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 31 chests opium, Joharmull Hurdayal; 28 chests opium, Nathajee Soorujmull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy, s, 20 chests opium, Luchman Sewdass; 37½ chests opium, R Dhunjee Shaw and Co; 28 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee; 10 chests opium, Chunilall Dulcharam; 44 chests opium, D D Ghandy; 14½ chests opium, Goolray Shingauee.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 26th June, 12-15 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, rainfall 3 inches 50 cents.
CARWAR, 26th June, 5-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-westerly, thermometer 82, barometer 29·89, rainfall 27 cents.
MANGALORE, 26th June, 9-35 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-east by south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·74, rainfall 85 cents.
TUTICORIN, 26th June, 5-20 P.M.—Weather fine, wind strong westerly, thermometer 90, barometer 29·77.
VINGORLA, 26th June, 5-40 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 86, rainfall 1 inch 53 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

Boyle, Conductor, Ordnance Department, on duty, from England
Hamilton, Lieutenant, 7th Bengal N. I., to appear before a Medical Board, from Jullunder.

JUNE 25.

Spencer, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 26.

Ringer, Surgeon, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Secunderabad.
Beilly, Lieutenant, 1/15th Regiment L. I., on duty, to Poona.
Fuller, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain James Galloway, S C, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from 11th June 1873.
Lieut Henry Stratford Tandy, S C, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capt from 12th June 1873.
The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieutenant-Colonels :—
Staff Corps—Major Rowland Robert Wallace, Major James Clements, Major Ernest Augustus Green, and Major Alfred George Plomer, from 11th June 1873.
Major Thomas Waddington, and Major John Durham Hall, from 12th June 1873.
The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—
Cadre 2nd Regiment Lt Cav—Lt (Bt Capt) George Crawford Hogg to be Capt from the 6th June 1873, vice LeGeyt, deceased.
The following reversion in the Ordinance Department is ordered :—
Acting Sub-Condr George William Saunders to revert to Magazine Sergt from the 11th inst, consequent on the return from furlough of Sub-Condr Robert Warner.
Maj A Wardrop, Offg Asst Adjt Genl, Poona Division of the Army, performed the duties of the Asst Qrmr General of the Division in addition to his own, from the 19th May to the 12th June 1873.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt E W West assumed charge of his duties as Actg Asst Political Agent, Kolhapore, in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jagheers, on the 3rd inst, before office hours.
Capt W F F Waller, V C, assumed charge of his duties as Actg Second in Comd, Kolhapore Infantry, and ex-officio Asst Political Agent, on the 7th inst, before office hours.
Lieut-Col G B Tyrwhitt, Political Supt, Thurr and Parkur, has been allowed sundries' leave from the 15th to 31st May 1873, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T H Stewart, Acting First Asst Collr, Belgaum, acted as Cantonment Magistrate at that Station from 3rd April to 1st May 1872, both days inclusive.
Mr G B Reid, Mag of the first class in the district of Kurrachee, is appointed under Sec 40 of Act X of 1872, to be Mag in charge of the Sehwan Division.
Mr F L Charles acted as Railway Mag at Bhoosawul from 12th April to 28th May 1873, both days inclusive.
Mr W A Foxton, Mag of the first class in the Kurrachee D's trict, and Mag in charge of the Lankhana Division, is also appointed, until further orders, under Sec 40 of Act X of 1872, Mag in charge of the Mehur Division, and invested with the following additional powers within that Division :—
Power to hear appeals from convictions by Mags of the second and third classes (Sec 296).
Power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 222.
Baron De H Larpent is appointed to be substantive pro tem Judge and Session Judge at Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, from the date on which he assumed charge of those appointments, and during the time the Hon R H Pinhey acts as Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Rao Saheb Jamsitram Himatram assumed charge of the second class Sub Court at Broach, in the Surat District, on the 19th inst, before office hours.
Khan Saheb Temoojee Hormusjee assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Court at Jambusur, on the 12th inst, before office hours.
Arum Yadneshwar Balcrishna Dixit, Jagheerdar of the Southern Division of Sindoornee, in the District of Khandeish, and Mag of the third class, is invested under Act X of 1872, with the following additional power :—
Power to entertain complants of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (Sec 141).
The following gentlemen have passed the examination prescribed in Rule I of the Police Examination Rules of 17th December 1872 :—
Mr W Washington, Junior, and Mr H F Hatch.
Mr S H Phillpotts, to be Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpore, vice Mr G M Macpherson, who vacates his appointment on being confirmed in the appointment of Judge and Session Judge of Hydrabad, until further orders.
Government Notification dated the 11th inst, appointing Mr W H Horsley, supernumerary Asst Collr in the District of Khandeish, a Mag of the first class, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, is cancelled, and he is reappointed a Mag of the second class.
Mr J Davidson, Supernumerary Asst Collr in the District of Satara, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.
Mr W Scott Howell assumed charge of the second class third grade Sub Judge's Court at Dadhiwarce, in the Satara District, on the 16th inst., in the forenoon.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W W Loch to act as Second Asst Collr of Ahmednuggur during Mr Blathwayt's absence, or until further orders.
Sadashew Bhasker, late Subedar, Salt Department of the Oorun talooks, having been convicted of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Government money, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, is declared ineligible for re-employment under Government.
Capt Wise, Supt of Police, Khandeish, is appointed a Member, of the District Local Fund Committee in that collectorate.
Messrs. G S Northcote and H C Davidson have passed-the examination in the Marathi language according to the Rule laid down in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's Notification No 734, dated 9th Sept 1864.
Purshotum Rowjee, late Forest Inspr of Bassein, in the Tanna collectorate, having been convicted of a criminal offence, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, is hereby declared unfit for re-employment under Government.
Mr. H T Ommaney acted as Second Asst Collr of Dharwar from 24th June to 10th April 1873.
Mr. G W Anderson acted as Junior Collr and Mag of the District of Broach from 23rd April to 19th May 1873, both days inclusive.
Capt J I. Fagan, Asst Supt Rev Survey and Assessment Southern Maratha Country, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence.
Mr. W A Boulton, Asst Settlement Officer, Left Bank Districts, Sind, is allowed two months' privilege leave of absence, to commence from the 1st Aug next.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Notification dated 26th May, appointing Mr F R Griffith to be Local Funds Engineer in the Shikarpoor collectorate, is cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W Jones is appointed Acting Chaplain of Surat.
The Rev C Kirk, M A, Junior Chaplain, was allowed subsidiary leave from 1st to 23rd March last, inclusive.
The Revd S Stead, M A, on return from furlough, was placed at the disposal of the Rt Rev the Lord Bishop, for general duty, until the 4th instant.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. Narayen Ganesh Sate and C E Frost respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Superumerary Asst Collr, Tanna, on the 9th inst, in the forenoon.
Malik Rustom Bhaikhan and Yakub Ismb are appointed Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Nandal, in Ahmedabad vice Malik Sujat Nathi Isab Ismel, deceased.
Mr H Prescott and Captain W H Wilson, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, on the 16th instant, in the afternoon.
Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen, fourth-grade Mamlutdar, transferred to Kanjut in Yawal, and Rao Saheb Vishnoo Ramchandra, fourth-grade Mamlutdar, is transferred to Bassein, in the same District.
Messrs. H Cameron and H Scannel respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Superintendent of Police, Broach, on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Sakharam Pandoorang Deshpande is appointed a Member of the Local Fund Committee of talooka Nagar, in the Ahmednuggur District, vice Vittalshet Mahadshet, Jaghirdar of Pimpalgaum Ujni, deceased.
Azum Venayek Trimbuck Mate, First Grade Overseer of the Irrigation Department, is appointed an additional Member of the Municipality of Kurrar, in the Satara District.
The undermentioned persons are appointed additional Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Singnapore, in the Satara District :—
Babajee Dajee Burwey, Vishoo Venimadhao Kurundikur, Nana Atmaram Modar, Gunesh Babajee Chinchorey, Gunshet bin Dhondshet Dhombe, and Tatia Mairal Shetey.
Mr. H Woodward assumed charge of the Office of Superumerary Asst. Collr Ratnagherry, on the 14th inst in the forenoon.
Mr J H Todd has umed charge of the Office of Second Assist Collr of Ratnagherry on the 13th inst in the afternoon.
Raosaheb Gopal Govind Ghanekar, Probationary fourth class Mamlutdar of talooks Sungmeshwur, in the Ratnagherry collectorate, is confirmed in his appointment.
Mr A Keyser, First Class Mag, and Capt C Hay respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the District Supt of Police, Sholapore, on the 14th June 1873, in the forenoon.
In reference to Notification published at page 466 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 29th May 1873, it is hereby further notified, that the notice published in the *Government Gazette* dated 4th January 1868, at page 20, bringing the Collectorate of Ahmednuggur under the operation of the Rules framed under Sec 35 of, Bombay Act I of 1865, is cancelled, only in so far as it affects the Ahmednuggur collectorate, as at present constituted.

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"THE NORTHBROOK GARDEN."

GOVERNOR GENERAL RECEPTION FUND.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S BENCH OF JUSTICES FOR THE RECEPTION OF H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

Copy of Resolution passed by H. M.'s Bench of Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay at a Quarterly Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 9th October 1872.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.

Proposed by Captain W. Walshe—
"That in contemplation of the approaching visit to Bombay of His Excellency the Viceroy of India, a Special Committee of this Bench, composed as follows :—
* * * be appointed (with power to add to their number), whose duty it shall be to draw up and present, in the name of the Bench, a loyal Address to His Excellency by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace on behalf of the City of Bombay. The Committee also to consider what steps should be taken by this Bench to prepare a fitting reception for His Excellency the Governor-General on his arrival in Bombay."

This was seconded by the Chairman, and Captain Walshe's name having been added, the Resolution was carried.—*Carried unanimously.*

COMMITTEE :—

The Chairman of the Bench of Justices.	Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubeeb, Esq.
The Municipal Commissioner.	Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Gibbs.	Ahmedbhoy Hubbeebhoy, Esq.
The Hon. J. A. Forbes.	Dr. Bhau Daji.
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Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq.	Bugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	M. R. Dequadros, Esq.
Venayekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett,

...should like to be able to "golf," but can't. The Golf Club consists of about 20 members, I hear. We have a great number of balls in Poona, one every day of the week. The Band has two of them, which is quite right, for a place pleasant to sit down in I don't know of. When it gets rather dark, and the play of the features is not discernable, a quiet person with no conscience, and who is not a gentleman, might hear much of the Language of the spoon. For instance there are Brownjones and Miss Smithinson. She has her eyes fixed on the ground, and occasionally lifts them to cough. Brownjones, who, as often as that happens, forgets the next sweet thing he was going to say. Oh, Miss Smithinson, I could sit here (about this time the big drum and several brass instruments go *crash*) for ever. Unfortunately there is a pause in the music just at this point, and the important word comes out with an unpremeditated loudness, to the confusion of Brownjones and the horror of the old lady just passing, little whose bonnet it had been bellowed. That is the worst of tender sentiments and the "Soldier's Chorus" together. I am still looking out for that rain prophesied by the perfidious "W."

THE TITLE OF ESQUIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these days of open sluices and floodgates, when it is all U. P. with the ancient landmarks of society, sir who hold in honour (and who does not?) the titles of Gentleman and Esquire must feel grateful to your several correspondents who have endeavoured to define what these appellations mean. As my tribute towards a correct definition of the first, allow me to quote the words of that ornament of the legal profession, Mr. Sampson Brass. "I am of the law," he says; "I am styled gentleman by Act of Parliament. I maintain the title by the annual payment of twelve pounds sterling for a certificate. I am not one of your players of music, stage actors, writers of books, or painters of pleasure, who assume a station that the laws of their country don't recognise. I am none of your strollers or vagabonds. If any man brings his action against me, he must describe me as a gentleman or his action will be void."

These are noble words. I would propose having them inscribed in a conspicuous place in the High Court. They would tend to repress that spirit of levity among laymen (among whom I shall unhappily be numbered to-morrow), which is one of the most alarming signs of the want of reverence of the present age.

26th June. DEDLOCK.

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.—The *Vazdan Parast* is of opinion that the police of the Presidency is much better and more efficient than its opponents try to represent it.

PRESIDENCY PAYMASTER.—Colonel H. J. Day has been appointed to officiate as Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major D. B. Young.

INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES.—The *Samshar Bahadoor* shows at some length that it is their unrepresentative character which makes the Indian municipalities so very unpopular and distasteful to the people.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF AHMEDNUGGUR.—Mr. W. W. Loch, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Second Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur, during Mr. Blathwayt's absence.

MR. G. B. GOODFELLOW, Acting Political Agent, Kutch, in his weather report for the half month ending 15th June, says: No rain yet. Heat intense. Locusts have appeared in Wagur on the eastern district of Kutch, and done damage to summer crops.

EXCOMMUNICATION AND RE-ADMISSION.—The other day a cultivator, residing in a village near Nowsaree, was excommunicated for having drunk water given to him by a Dheda, but he was subsequently readmitted into caste on payment of twenty-five rupees to the caste members.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—Thomas Sinney, a European, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

THE NEW DEWAN OF THE GAEKWAR.—A native paper states that Khanwalkar, the newly appointed Dewan to the Gaekwar, is known to possess neither education nor natural abilities, and asks what qualifications H. E. had discovered in this man to justify his nomination to this high and responsible post?

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Ganesha ... late Subedar, Nal Department of the Ooran talooka, having been convicted of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Government money, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, has been declared ineligible for re-employment under Government.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 16th June 1873, Rs. 38,87,243; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 4,41,309; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 6,00,000; total balance, Rs. 37,28,552. There are in addition 4,46,995 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

EDUCATION AMONG MAHOMEDANS.—A Gujerathi paper writes that the Indian Mahomedans are, no doubt, very backward in their education, and in their present ignorance are a danger to the British Government. It is very desirable, says the writer, that measures should be taken to improve them, but that good object will be effected not by establishing for them Oordu schools and giving them Oordu education, but by imparting to them a sound and high education through the English language.

NEW PLEADERS.—The Judges of the High Court have issued sunuds to Mr. Pandoorung Narayen Belland and Raghvedra Krishna Parvatikar, authorizing them to practise as pleaders in the district of Belgaum; Mr. Venayek Janardhan Gaun, at Ahmednuggur; Mr. Javirilal Lallubhai Thakar, at Ahmedabad; Messrs. Mooharam Ramshunker Joshi, Jivanjee Haribhai Desai, and Anoopram Amrutlal, at Surat; and Messrs. Dhondoo Janardhan Karmarkar and Chintaman Pandoorung Latay, at Poona.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—At the High Court yesterday, a summary suit was called on before Mr. Justice Bayley, in which one Motilal sued Vussonjee Lalljee to recover Rs. 5,469, the amount due on five hoondies drawn by defendant in plaintiff's favour. The defendant's firm in Akola purchased cotton, and plaintiff's firm paid for the. Defendant drew hoondies for the amount on his firm at Bombay; they were presented for payment, but not paid. Defendant's agent had stopped payment and absconded from Bombay. Rs. 55 had been paid for notarial charges. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,455 interest, and Rs. 300 costs. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—At a Court of Petty Sessions held yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, Chairman, F. M. Fogo, Esq., and Dosabhoy Framjee Mody, Esq., there were two opium cases, in which Mr. Pelly, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the cases on behalf of the prosecution. The first case heard was that of one Jadhowjee Mooljee, who was charged with having in his possession a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer. The defendant is alleged to have had in his possession five pounds of opium, which was produced in court. Defendant pleaded not guilty. The detective jamadar said he had been watching defendant's movements for a month, and that last week he caught him in Null Bazaar with the basket of opium in his possession. When the jamadar was two paces from the defendant, he saw defendant take the basket from the hand of a coolie, who had been carrying it. There were rather serious discrepancies in the coolie's evidence. He first stated to the Committing Magistrate, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, that he had no master; he now admitted that he had lately left the employ of a Jew, who is an opium inspector. On looking into all the facts as produced before the Court in reference to the case, the Court seemed dissatisfied to convict defendant, as there appeared to be some doubts with regard to the evidence given by the coolie, who had evidently contradicted himself in several particulars. The case was therefore dismissed, and the opium ordered to be sent back to the Custom House. In another case Ramshore Dewaji was charged with selling opium by retail without a license; and also with having in his possession a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50, and the opium was ordered to be confiscated.

SAD ACCIDENT FROM FIREARMS.—We regret to hear that Mr. W. S. Howell, Moonsiff of Kurrar, 30 miles beyond Settara, on Monday last, accidentally shot his wife whilst handling firearms. Her brother Mr. Warne, from the G. I. P. Railway District Superintendent at Poona, left immediately on receiving the sad intelligence by telegram.—*Poona Observer.*

A BOY DROWNED IN THE MOOLA.—On Monday last a Mahar boy, of about 12 years of age, while crossing the river and Dhurun, along with his bullocks, fell in the river Moola. His body has not as yet been recovered. We have more than once drawn the attention of the city Municipality to the necessity of erecting railings on both sides of the bridge, to prevent accidents, but without avail. Every year when the river is full, accidents are occurring. We hope now, for the safety of human lives, the authorities will adopt measures to prevent similar occurrences.—*Ibid.*

THE POONA ABKAREE SYSTEM AGAIN.—We have been unwilling to notice anything with this subject notwithstanding the many complaints that have been made to us. We have, however, had so many letters sent to us in regard to one particular case that we think something should be done to put a stop to the interference by those connected with the Abkaree contract with the private concerns of respectable members of the community. We are informed that a Parsee gentleman from Bombay brought some bottles of country liquor in a box which contained brandy and other liquors, &c., entirely for his own use in the performance of a ceremony called by the Parsees *nujjot*. On arriving at the Poona station the box was seized and he had to go without it to the performance of the religious ceremony. After it was over, he was summoned by the District Magistrate, and was decided in his favour and the contents of his box made over to him again. Now why was the box seized in the first place? If there is any duty chargeable on the importation of country liquor into Poona, why is the Act by which such duty is levied not published in the local papers that men may know what they are about? A chowkey should be built in a central part of the station and an office erected for the purpose of levying duty on all foreign and country spirits imported into Poona, or if there is an order that no country liquor should on any pretence be imported into Poona let such an order be at once published and have done with all this heart-burning and discontent. In regard to the case under notice we would ask, when was the box taken to the Farashkhana? After how many days was the Parsee gentleman summoned to appear before the District Magistrate, and when was the case decided? Are the Poona Parsees to be obliged to use the liquor manufactured at Moondwa, or is there any way by which they can import what they consider better for themselves? We hope these questions may be answered that the matter may be set at rest, so that no one may be needlessly harassed in future.—*Deccan Herald.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 24th June, was 285, being 16 more than in the preceding week, 82 less than the total of the week ending 25th June 1872, and 20 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 233 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total deaths from other diseases.	Total birth ex. of still born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	7	5
Fort, Southern	2,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,732	7	...	3	2	3	1	18	13	
Esplanade	10,464	1	...	...	3	1	1	4	4	
Market	43,196	9	4	2	4	2	...	24	22	
Manowra	35,100	10	...	...	2	3	...	25	16	
Chaka	36,748	10	...	2	3	1	...	21	12	
Dumbarkhana	49,573	11	1	2	2	...	...	28	19	
Dongree	25,556	5	4	...	...	...	...	11	12	
Dhobeetulao	37,911	4	...	4	...	...	1	11	16	
Pydhonie	20,799	3	2	1	6	3	...	8	7	
Bhoolehwur	38,029	10	...	2	...	...	...	16	7	
Kharatulao	23,628	5	...	...	4	3	2	18	11	
Koombarwara	27,594	4	...	...	...	2	...	10	13	
Khetwaree	24,817	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	
Girgaum	21,234	2	...	...	...	1	...	9	7	
Chaupatee	7,851	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	2	
Walkeshwar	7,741	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Mahalukmee	4,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	
Mazagon	20,959	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	
Tarwaree	10,083	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	
Ramat. & Bye.	76,528	18	...	3	6	...	...	35	15	
Parell	13,773	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	7	
Seeree	4,469	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	
Sion	11,972	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
Mahim	14,310	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	
Worlee	10, 42	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-residents & unknown		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Bombay	644,405	3	118	1	30	24	26	5	285	233
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		34	91	4	35	35	32	3	305	104

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total deaths from other diseases.	Total birth ex. of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	5	...	5	1	1	...	16	13
Brahman	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	8	6
Lingeit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bhatia	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	1
Hindoo of other Caste	2	56	1	15	7	12	2	120	115
Hindoo Out-caste	...	7	...	2	3	2	1	17	19
Mussulman	...	30	...	3	13	6	1	88	44
Parsee	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	15	24
Jew	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Native Christian	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	12	7	
European	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Africian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	118	1	30	24	26	5	285	233	
Corresponding week '72.	51	102	1	39	25	30	1	337	217	

HIGH COURT.—27TH JUNE.

[Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

281-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Goculdas Madhowjee v Ruttonsey Goculdas—Jefferson and Payne.—Part heard.

741-72—Leathes and Crawford—William Wallace and others v The Agra Bank, Ld.—No appearance.

746-72—Chalk and Turner—Ramchunder Dadajee v The Secretary of State, &c.—M. C. Peile.

753-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ramchunder Mahadew and another v Hajee Mirza Shafi Miskee—Tyabjee and Syani.

423-72—M. M. Munshi—Kuba Kika v Jugjeevandas Hemjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

114-72—Dallas and Lynch—Guneshamdas Goorsamul v Venayekrao Gunputrao and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

237-72—Prescot and Winter—John Andrew and others v Laljee Ludha and another—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSE.

12-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Dewcurn Bhoja v Luckmidas Waljee and another—K. Morojee. (Specially fixed.)

LONG CAUSES.

532-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lalloobhoy Hurgovundas v Bai Anubavahoo widow—Leathes, Crawford and Bowrey.

615-72—Mody—Navazbai widow and another v Curseejee Dossabhoy—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

157-72—Dallas and Lynch—Ragoo Balloo v Ballajee Bhagwantrao and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

543-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Rose Mary DeGa and others v Anne Pennell and another.

405-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lucka L v A Dossabhoy Moonshi—J Gopall.

291-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lucka L v Chandrabhagabhai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

181-72—Jefferson and Payne—Champa Premjee v Moolchund Vundravun—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

55-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jadowbai widow v Manekchund Lobchund—Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE JOHN BYERS, 349 tons, Captain John Davies, will sail to-day in ballast for Narrakal.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. BEHAR, 1,190 tons, Captain W. E. Dundas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez [illegible] ballast.

THE SHIP CONTEST, 1,002 tons, Captain Carruthers, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 23,000 Indian maunds salt and a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. JAVA, 913 tons, Captain James Ayern, sailed yesterday for Coast, Calcutta and China with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. P. M. Anstruther and Mr. C. Kapp.

THE S. S. ELGIN, 889 tons, Captain A. B. Miller, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 4,207 bales cotton, 818½ bales wool, 10 chests opium, 13,200 cwts. wheat, 688 cwts. coir yarn, and sundries.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			JUNE & JULY.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.		Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT. IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
0	12 m	3 4	Friday 27	6	28 m	0	7
1	15 a	3 11		7	19 a	2	7
0	52 m	3 0	Saturday 28	7	4 m	5	10
1	39 a	5 6		7	58 a	2	7
1	34 m	2 7	Sunday 29	7	42 m	5	0
2	22 m	2 0		8	40 a	2	6
2	21 m	2 2	Monday..... 30	8	1am	4	2
3	7 a	4 1		9	24 a	2	5
3	6 m	1 9	Tuesday..... 1	9	1 m	3	2
3	58 a	3 10		10	9 a	2	6
3	56 m	1 6	Wednesday ... 2	9	56 a	2	6
4	18 a	3 6		10	57 a	2	9
4	50 m	1 6	Thursday 3	10	47 m	1	9
5	7 a	3 2		11	59 a	3	4

Moon—First Quarter, 3rd, 1h. 0m. A.M.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Debility.—Persons who feel weak, low, and nervous may rest assured some serious ailment is looming in the distance against which instant action should be taken. Holloway's Pills present the ready means of exciting energetic action on the liver, liberating accumulated bile, and lifting at once a load from the spirits and expelling a poison from the body. This simple and natural method of remedying the first tendency to disease gives present ease and ensures future safety. The pale, and all those who are losing flesh, should try these Pills, which are especially useful when the digestive or other functions are imperiously performed and demand immediate correction, or in after years neither mind nor body will be well developed.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. NUBIA, Captain W. B. Hall, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr A Galloway.
Mrs Malcolmson.
Mr and Mrs Mills and child.
Mrs Crawford and 2 infants.
Mr S Robertson.
Mr W Tice.
Mr B M King.
Lieutenant E Hamilton.
Mr A Brown.

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon'ble W Ainslie.
Captain Vertue.
Mr M H Strauss.
Mr E Macnaghten.
Mr and Mrs West & 2 inds.

FOR VENICE.

Mr E W S Login.
Mr H G Topped.
Mr A W B Power.
Mr and Mrs Anderson and child.
Sergeant Major Robt. Weir.
Mr R V Stoney.
Mr A Salmon.
Mr T Kleinkhuscht.
Mr Kerr.
Mr and Mrs Spinner.
A gentleman.

FOR ADEN.

Assist. Surgeon T J Welsh.
Mr H Baker's native male servant.

MAINTENANCE TO A HINDU WIDOW.

JADHAVBAKE RADHA V. PREMCHUND DHURUMCHUND.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment in the above case, in which the plaintiff, a Hindu widow, sued her brother-in-law for a separate maintenance on the ground of ill-treatment received from him and his wife. The Hon. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in giving judgment, said the main facts of the case were set forth in the fourth para of the plaint. (Reads it.) The plaintiff is the widow, the sole surviving widow, of Navalchund Dhurumchund, the elder brother of the defendant. His and Navalchund's father, a pearl merchant, who died some thirteen years ago, purchased two properties in Bombay, one a house situated in Shaik Memon Street, a very frequented part of the native town, and the other situated in another street. The former house was said to be of the estimated value of from Rs. 17,000 to Rs. 18,000; while the other was of less value. There was, his Lordship said, the most direct conflict of evidence that it was possible to find in a case; and the Court had to look to the probabilities of the case. His Lordship had no hesitation in saying that the plaintiff's was the more probable of the two stories. She was an intelligent woman and gave her evidence with much clearness. She said that immediately after the breath was out of her husband, the defendant, her husband's brother, and his wife commenced to ill-treat her; and that some months subsequently, when she could bear the ill-treatment no longer, she sent for her parents, and with one of them who came she left the house. The question here was one of separate maintenance for a Hindu widow. According to the authorities it was well established that plaintiff would be entitled to a separate maintenance as long as she did not misconduct herself. She said that, after she went to live with her husband, he gave her Rs. 4,000 worth of jewels. His Lordship saw no reason to disbelieve her statement, and considered that those jewels were and are her property. She said that when she came to Bombay from Surat, defendant asked her to give up her jewels to him, but she declined. She had beyond all doubt been in possession of those ornaments. Defendant, thus failing to get hold of the ornaments, summoned a caste meeting. It was in evidence that with women of the Oswa Shravak caste, to which the plaintiff belongs, it is the custom to seclude themselves for two years after the deaths of their husbands. It was only nine months after Navalchund's death when the meeting referred to was called, and it was called evidently at defendant's instigation. She attended the Punch meeting, and having produced two boxes containing her ornaments, she retired and sat in an inner room. It appeared to his Lordship most probable that her account of what took place at the meeting was the true one. On the other hand, the defendant and his witnesses said that she and her father took part in the negotiations as to the agreement alleged to have been executed on the occasion. It was, his Lordship thought, a decision of the Punch wholly irrespective of the rights of the plaintiff and without consulting her in any way. The Punch decided that the ornaments were to be given to plaintiff on her going to reside in defendant's house; if not, defendant was to sell them out and out and maintain her on the interest of the proceeds of the sale. Such an agreement could not bind the plaintiff, as it was unilateral. It was nothing more or less than what the Punch decided at the instigation of the defendant. (Reads from defendant's evidence.) When a man so materially contradicted himself as the defendant did here, his Lordship did not feel he could rely upon any other part of his evidence. Under these circumstances, plaintiff, in his Lordship's opinion, was entitled to a decree that the defendant should pay her the sum of Rs. 27,000 instead of the amount of Rs. 28,300 which the complainant alleged to have been the correct amount due to him entered in a deed of further charge executed to him by the second defendant, to be inserted therein with intent to defraud the complainant of the sum of Rs. 1,300.

His Lordship looked upon the document as the concoction of the Punch at the instigation of the defendant. Referring to a decision of the Privy Council in an appeal case sent up from Allahabad, recently reported in a newspaper, his Lordship said the Privy Council held that the widow was entitled to a separate maintenance unless she was guilty of unchastity or immoral practices. Sir James Colville and the other judges upheld the decision of the High Court in that case and gave the widow an allowance of Rs. 200 a month with all arrears for her maintenance. The question before his Lordship was therefore, to what amount the plaintiff was entitled from the 7th January 1872 for her past and for her future maintenance from the date of the decree. Considering all the circumstances, the custom, the respectability, and the landed property of the family, his Lordship thought it could not be said that Rs. 25 a month was too much or too little for her. She claimed maintenance only from 7th January 1872, which would come to Rs. 425. His Lordship ordered the defendant within one month to bring sufficient Government paper which would give her Rs. 25 a month, that is Rs. 300 a year, and lodge it with the Accountant General. As to costs, the defendant had behaved very badly to her; and she would get her costs. Decree for plaintiff for Rs 425 with costs; defendant within one month to bring sufficient Government paper to give her Rs. 25 a month.

Mr. Starling said the amount from the 7th January 1872 would be Rs. 435. His Lordship altered the figure from Rs. 425 to Rs. 435.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE ON THE DUTIES OF PARSEE FEMALES.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Third Magistrate, a Parsee woman named Heerabaee was brought up on remand and charged with stealing certain articles of wearing apparel, ornaments, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 2,500, belonging to Manockjee Heerjeebhoy Choksey. The Court was crowded with Parsees.

The Magistrate, in giving decision, observed—When this case was first brought before the Court, the prosecutor begged to be allowed to withdraw the charge against the prisoner, but I refused to comply with his application as the offence with which the prisoner was charged, namely, theft of wearing apparel and ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 2,500, was not a trivial offence, and if the charge could be satisfactorily proved, the culprit ought to be punished; and as I believe this is the first instance of a Parsee woman being charged with such an offence, I was anxious that the crime should be exposed and punished, so that other Parsee women might take warning and not disgrace the community to which they belong. For these and other reasons I declined to allow the prosecutor to withdraw the charge, and so proceeded to hear the case. The enquiry is now finished, and though the conclusion to which I have arrived is unfavourable to the belief of the prisoner's entire innocence, I do not think that the case against her is so made out as would warrant me in committing it for trial to the Sessions. The evidence for the prosecution and the manner of the witnesses plainly disclose that, if the prisoner has had anything to do with the theft there are others who took a prominent part in the commission of the said offence, and among them, I am strongly of opinion, are the two Parsee women, Cooverbaee and Jerbaee, who were called as witnesses for the prosecution. If indeed they were not from the first accomplices in the commission of the theft, it is beyond doubt that they received the stolen property knowing the same to be stolen. The evidence of the prisoner's servant Bhicoa is not altogether satisfactory. Old Goolbaee knew nothing about the contents of the basket which was taken to her house. I cannot attach any weight to the evidence of Cooverbaee and Jerbaee, and when I set aside their evidence, the statements of the other witnesses are not such as would justify me in committing the case for trial at the High Court, and thus waste the valuable time of the judge and jury. But while I dismiss the prisoner, I cannot help remarking that, although it would be difficult to bring the charge home to her legally, her conduct does not seem to be altogether above suspicion, and it is to be hoped that the anxiety of mind which she, as a mother of three children, must have undergone in her present position, is such as will be a warning to her in future. As to the women Jerbaee and Cooverbaee, I must say that they were not placed where they ought to have been, and they go from this Court with a stigma upon their character which it will be difficult, to remove. I must not omit to mention that the police deserves credit for discovering the whole of the stolen property. The prisoner is discharged.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF SHAMAVAHOO, WIDOW, AGAINST DWARKADAS VUSSONJEE AND OTHERS.

YESTERDAY forenoon Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgment in the matter of Shamavahoo, widow, against Dwarkadas Vussonjee and others. The question at issue arose out of the will of Gocouldas Tejpall and was with respect to the maintenance of the testator's wife Shamavahoo, his mother Gungabaee having recently died. The dispute arose upon section 12 of that will, which provides for the maintenance of the testator's wife and mother when living together, and also in the event of their separating. The High Court had decided that whilst those persons should live together the larger sum mentioned in that section, viz., Rs. 18,000 per annum, should be paid to them; but Gungabaee having died, Shamavahoo now contended that she should have the same amount of maintenance continued to her. But on the other hand, the testators contended that the sum should be reduced to the sum that was set apart for maintenance in the event of the testator's wife and mother living apart. The testator by his will had evidently considered that Rs. 18,000 was a sufficient annual provision for the mother and wife when living together; while in the event of their living apart he had devoted Rs 4,000 for the servants and Rs. 7,000 each to Shamavahoo and Gungabaee. Now the question arises whether any of those purposes which it is quite plain from his will the testator had at heart are purposes which would, according to the custom of Hindoos, be probably carried out by those ladies. His Lordship alluded to expenses for household deities, donations, &c. Therefore in providing the amount of maintenance the Court had to consider whether there were any of those purposes which might very well have been carried out by the two if living apart, but which would still have to be provided for by a larger sum than Rs. 7,000 if one of them were to die and her maintenance were to fall into the general fund. His Lordship thought there were expenses which would have been provided for together by the ladies if they were living together—such as the expenses for the deities of the house—and the reasonable supposition is that they were intended by the testator to share those expenses. Therefore, as one of the sums for maintenance had by the death of Gungabaee fallen into the general fund, his Lordship thought that something must be added to the other sum of Rs. 7,000 which was given to the surviving lady in order to provide for those general purposes which would have been performed by the mother who is now deceased. In coming to this decision it was impossible not to be influenced by the evident fact that the testator held his wife in great esteem, in consequence of which his Lordship thought a liberal construction ought to be put upon Gocouldas's will. The award of the Court therefore was that Rs. 4,000 should still be allotted for servants and Rs. 10,500 for Shamavahoo's maintenance, in all Rs. 14,500 per annum. The trustees and Shamavahoo to have their costs out of the estate.

Mr. Anstey asked that his clients (the trustees) might have their costs as between solicitor and client.

His Lordship assented.

Mr. Macpherson asked for a similar favour on behalf of his client Shamavahoo; but his Lordship refused to grant it. He, however, agreed that the Court's order respecting Shamavahoo's maintenance should take effect from the date of the death of Gungabaee.

THE THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Green presides at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence to-day. With the exception of the Towers of Silence case, the calendar is comparatively a light one. There are in all twenty cases, implicating eighty-four prisoners—fifty being concerned in the Towers of Silence case. Thus according to race denomination, there are forty-five Parsees, twenty-one Hindoos, fifteen Mahomedans, two Native-Christians, and one European. The offences may be classified as follow:—one case of murder; one of being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and mischief; one of defamation; one of fraudulent delivery of Queen's coin; one of voluntarily causing a woman to miscarry; one of being in possession of a die for counterfeiting a trade-mark; one of assault; one of being in possession of a forged currency note; one of fraudulently using a cancelled Government stamp; three of cheating; three of housebreaking; and five of theft. Four of the cases have been committed by Mr. Connon; eleven by Mr. Cooper; three by Mr. Nana Morojee; and two by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee since he assumed charge of the office of third magistrate on the 2nd inst.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND ABETMENT OF CHEATING.

AT the Fort Police Court on Wednesday last, before the Senior Magistrate, the case of Purmanundas Jeewandas v. Junnadas Lallbhoy and Vizbhoocandas Hurrybhoy was called on for the third and last time.

Our readers will remember that the complainant, in his information filed on the 15th day of May last, charged the defendants, the first with cheating and the second with accessory thereto, the allegation being that the first [illegible] ...

THE RIGHT OF GOVERNMENT TO RESUME LANDS WITHOUT GRANTING COMPENSATION.

AT the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgment in a case which has been looked forward to with interest for some time by a large section of the community—*viz.*, that of "the Secretary of State in Council against Chubildas Lullubhoy."

His Lordship said that this suit was one by the Secretary of State in Council to recover a piece of land in Chimna Butcher Street, near Null Bazaar, in the subdivision of Bholeshwur, now in the occupation of the defendant or his tenants. Certain facts in the case appeared not to have been disputed, and these were as follow:—On the 5th September 1840, one Abdool Ally Abdoolen entered into possession of the land in question with the permission of Government; and the certificate agreed to by the parties at the time stated that Abdool Ally obtained permission to occupy the land in question at the rate of 6 pies per square yard, but that the land might be resumed, and buildings thereon removed at a month's notice without compensation being granted to the occupants. In 1843 Abdool Ally conveyed a house which he had built upon the land in question to his brother Hoosain. In 1864 Abdool and his wife granted the land and two chawls thereon, subject to the payment to Government of rates, taxes, &c., to one Hajee Ally Mahomed in fee simple. In the end of 1869 the defendant Chubildas contracted with Hajee Ally for the purchase of the lands and buildings, and on the 6th of January, in consideration of a sum of Rs. 2,000, the properties in question were conveyed to Chubildas, his heirs, executors, or assigns. When the defendant purchased the lands there were two chawls upon them which were burned down and rebuilt in March 1871. On the 3rd April 1871 the Collector of Bombay served a notice upon the occupier to vacate the ground within one month and remove all buildings upon it. This the defendant refused to do, and hence the present suit. In his written statement the defendant denies the right of the plaintiff to eject him from the premises so long as he pays his rent at the rate of 6 pies per square yard, and in any case he contends that Government cannot do so without compensating him for improvements which he and his predecessors had made upon the land in respect of buildings, &c. He also contends that the plaintiff's claim is barred by cognizances entered into by the East India Company. He also relies upon the effect of the several statutes of limitation in force during the period of his title. Lastly, he insists that his case must be regarded simply as one in respect of revenue. A further objection was taken at the hearing as to the validity of the notice to quit. Five issues were accordingly raised on his behalf. It appeared from the Government map relating to the settlement of forest lands in Bombay that the land now in dispute forms a part of waste land which was in close vicinity to the old forest lands, and there was no evidence to show that the property had ever been in the use or occupation of any one before it was given to Abdool Ally. At the time he came into possession of it, the land was looked upon as the property of Government. That the land formerly formed part of waste lands appeared from the earlier accounts of the state of the island, and it must be taken as satisfactorily established that the land had been waste land up to 1840, at which time it was called into use in consequence of the extension of the town. It had been argued that the East India Company never had absolute property in waste lands, or that that right had been annulled by a long-established custom that occupants should retain possession so long as they paid quit rent. His Lordship, however, considered that it had been decided in previous cases that Government were absolutely owners of waste lands. The question was satisfactorily and distinctly raised in 1843 in a case reported at p. 480 of Perry's Rental Cases, and decided by Chief Justice Roper in favour of the East India Company. Mr. Erskine Perry said the right over these lands was vested in the East India Company and also of all uncultivated lands of the presidency. The principle of the case was again followed by Sir Erskine Perry in 1848, when in the case of Humphrey and Leckie he gave his opinion that waste lands are vested in the East India Company. In Bombay there appeared to be no doubt that all the lands which were not vested in private hands belonged to the Company by feudal tenure. His Lordship therefore considered that in 1840 the East India Company were entitled to deal with the land in question as they might think proper, whether by granting leases at will or otherwise, subject to such terms as they might deem advisable. Accordingly they placed Abdool Ally in possession upon the terms stated in the certificate, and assented to by Abdool Ally, and which certificate, as had been before remarked, stipulated that the land might be resumed and buildings and materials upon it removed at the tenant's own expense. This seemed to [illegible] ... As to the statement that the history of the dealings of the East India Company with the occupants of Government lands showed that these occupants should not be disturbed so long as they paid their 6 pies per square yard, that question had been raised in 1843 before the late Supreme Court and disallowed. Besides, it ought not to be forgotten that in this case parties entered into a direct agreement in which clear enough terms were laid down. As to the important question whether the plaintiff was debarred by his laches from the exercise of his right to claim the land, it might be advisable, before considering that question, to consider the circumstances under which the defendant purchased the property. He says that when he entered into the contract he heard nothing about the power of Government over the land. It has, however, been shown that he wrote to the Collector of Bombay asking the nature of the tenure, and that he received a reply (exhibit H) to the effect that the land was resumable by Government without payment of compensation, and that no proposal for

THE CALCUTTA MAYO MEMORIAL.

After the inspection of the models and estimates of the three artists who competed, the London Committee of the Mayo Memorial Fund have, we see, unanimously selected Mr. Thornycroft's design for the equestrian statue of Lord Mayo, subject to some modification in the horse, the action of which was greater than the Committee liked. The statue is to be completed in 2½ years from the 1st January last, at a cost of £4,500, including the pedestal and cost of carriage to Calcutta. The sum of £50 has been awarded to each of the unsuccessful competitors, Messrs. Theed and Forsyth, who had taken much trouble, and gone to great expense, in the preparation of their models. The late Viceroy is to be in the dress of a Cabinet Minister, and the horse to have sufficient action to make the statue light but dignified. After reserving Rs. 50,000 for the work and its erection, the Committee have a surplus of Rs. 53,000 available for other purposes, which will be decided upon at a future meeting. The propositions already before the Committee are, one by the Reverend Dr. Murray-Mitchell for the establishment of a Convalescent Home in Calcutta; one, also by Dr. Murray-Mitchell, for the foundation of a Mayo Professorship or Mayo Scholarships in the University of Calcutta; one from Mr. F. S. Chapman for the grant of £1,000 towards the restoration of Palmerston House, Lord Mayo's family mansion, in Ireland; one by Colonel Cheaney for the endowment of a scholarship or scholarships in the College for Civil Engineers at Cooper's Hill; one by Mr. F. W. Alexander for public wells, gardens, or sarais at the head-quarters of each district; one for fitting up, with all the most approved appliances, the buildings made over to the Surgeon of the General Hospital, from the Reverend B. T. Athy, supported by Dr. Ewart; one from Colonel Ardagh, to supplement the subscriptions for the Rangoon Memorial; one by the Committee of the Mayo Industrial School, Simla, for a grant to that institution; one by the Grand Lodge Committee, to build a new Masonic Hall; one from Maulvi Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadoor, for the erection of a sarai in Calcutta; and, finally, one by the Chairman for an annual Agricultural Exhibition, at which five prizes should be given, to be called the "Mayo Prizes."—*Englishman.*

NATIVE WITNESSES FOR THE EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(Indian Daily News.)

It will be seen by all intelligent persons that what is wanted, is not an expression of the independent opinions formed by irresponsible critics, who have evolved theories of government out of their own consciousness, and who, having manufactured various theories of more or less beauty, pretend to support them by ready-made statistics, but a body of honest evidence tending to show where the English Government of India has failed in its financial operations, in seeking the highest available good for its subjects. It is easy to see that all honest enquiry into this matter must be bounded by the limits within which the Government has been compelled, by the exceptional circumstances of its position, to move. No doubt there are large classes of our native fellow-subjects, who are in a position to give the Government valuable hints, which it might be useful to accept and follow in this country; but the object of the Indian Finance Committee is not to reconstruct the administration of India, but to discover where the Government has failed to carry out the principles by which it professes to be guided; and, in order to give any information on this point, a witness requires, in addition to his knowledge of the country, an intelligent appreciation of the aims, motives, and actual resources of the Government. We doubt very much whether such knowledge is possessed by any but experienced English and native officials, and a few of the best class of non-officials. Of English officials a sufficient number would seem to have been already summoned before the Committee; while of such native officials as could give any information of the kind required, it is almost certain that none would willingly proceed to England. Of the non-officials—among whom we would include a few native gentlemen of high standing in society—probably none could be induced to go to England; the majority of them having responsible duties in this country.

The offered pleasure trip to England would then attract only a few schemers who had their own interest to serve, and some of the English-speaking natives of our larger cities, who know less of the masses in the interior than any ordinarily well-informed English official, and whose opinions—whatever they may be worth—are already sufficiently ventilated in the native-English newspapers of the country. Without denying that the East India Association, before it commenced to tout in India for a monster subscription of valour or wisdom, contrived to render some services to the country, we have no hesitation in saying that such eloquent declamations as fill the reports of its proceedings do not contain the kind of information which the Finance Committee is at present seeking; and we merely utter a truism when we repeat that the eloquent declamations of the Association are only a magnified version of the leading articles of native-English newspapers.

We may be sure that no money inducement is needed to take to England any native gentleman, who is both willing to go, and able to furnish evidence which will be worth the acceptance of the Committee. Indeed it is probable that no money return will sufficiently compensate such gentlemen—and they are few in number—for the serious inconveniences, to say the least of it, to which a visit to England would expose them. For the rest, the persons who are likely to be attracted by the present invitation are persons of no great influence in India, who have neither the means of acquiring such information as the Committee requires, nor the position which is necessary to impart some weight to any statements which they may make. It is true that the sanctioned scheme leaves the selection of witnesses to the Government of India; but this act of apparent courtesy places the Government in a somewhat embarrassing situation. The Government knows as well as we do that the few native gentlemen whom it would care to send would probably decline to go except under some such pressure as it would naturally hesitate to exercise; and the recollection that the fear of incurring its displeasure may influence those who would otherwise be unwilling to go, will naturally hold the Government back from pressing any invitations at all. On the other hand, the Government cannot for a moment contemplate the transportation of pauper witnesses, for the purpose of creating a new branch of sensational light literature in Westminster; and as we fear that it is to amateur champions of this stamp that the native opinion of our larger cities points, the refusal of the Government to send them to England may possibly create much discontent. Seeing, then, that there is no escape for the Government from charges of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness, we cannot help regretting that the scheme for conveying native witnesses to England was ever received.

THE SEISTAN ARBITRATION.

(Englishman.)

The distribution of honours for the Seistan arbitration seems to have been premature. We understand that both the parties concerned, namely, the Shah of Persia and the Ameer of Afghanistan, have lodged protests against the decision of General Goldsmid, and it seems doubtful whether this decision can be enforced. Our interference took place under Article VI. of the treaty of Paris of March 1857, by which the Persian Government agreed to submit its quarrels to the friendly interposition of England before resorting to arms. Such a quarrel arose, or rather came to a head, in 1863, when the Persian Minister in London represented to the English Foreign Office that an Afghan invasion of Seistan seemed imminent. Lord Russell declined, however, at that time to interfere, and left Persia and the Afghans to settle their claim to the disputed territory by arms. As year after year elapsed without such a settlement being obtained, the British Government at length decided in 1870 to intervene, and in 1871 preparations for a formal arbitration were made. Persia does not seem from the first to have been very enthusiastic about our interposition, but eventually in 1872 she agreed to accept the decision of the Secretary of State as final.

General Goldsmid delivered his arbitral decision on the 19th August 1872, and three months later, the Government of India concurred in the award. But Persia and Afghanistan had been fighting over the question too long for an impartial adjustment of their rights to be received with favour by either. It was a case of both parties having to give and take, while each of them was determined to take, and absolutely opposed to giving. Persia instantaneously protested. Afghanistan also did so, although at first perhaps less strongly. Persia brought forward many arguments to prove that the decision was unjust to her, although she did not absolutely refuse to accept the arbitration. The Afghan Commissioner on his side distinctly states that General Goldsmid's decision entirely overlooks the interests of his master, and cannot therefore be accepted by Afghanistan.

Things having arrived at this dead-lock, the late rumours of a fresh appeal to arms very likely contain an element of truth. Seistan lies on the south-west of Afghanistan, and marches with the Persian province of Khurassan. It forms an isolated mountain basin, surrounded by deserts, and neither remarkable for the healthiness of its climate nor for the fertility of its soil, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the rivers. But it is an important frontier position, and the long dispute which has raged between Persia and Afghanistan with regard to it has given it an importance altogether out of proportion to its intrinsic value. It forms, in fact, a source of chronic ill will between the two powers, and in the hands of an intriguing potentate it might be used as a nucleus around which the conflicting interests of Russia and England in Asia might be concentrated. Persia thinks the decision far too favourable to Afghanistan, and ascribes it to our partiality to an ally. Had Russia been the arbitrating power, the Shah probably fancies that the decision might have been as much in his favour as our decision has been in favour of the Ameer.

It is still to be hoped, however, that the Shah's visit to England, and personal communications with Lord Granville, may bring about a mutual acceptance of General Goldsmid's decision. But even if both sides agree to accept the arbitration, it still seems doubtful whether it will be possible to give practical effect to it without our interfering in a way that would be much to be regretted. We have attempted to lay down the boundary. But such bitter hostility has been evinced on both sides, that it can be no matter of surprise if, in spite of our arbitral award, the boundary should be violated, and the whole question relapse into one of force of arms. It almost seems a pity that Lord Russell's refusal to interfere in 1863 was not adhered to. We have, with the best intentions, got into the position of an officious friend, whose mediation brings him ill-will from both parties. Of course, something may be hoped for from the moral influence which the English Government possesses with the Ameer of Afghanistan, and on the other side from the Shah's personal communications with the British Foreign Office in London. But it is clearly a case which demands careful watching by the Indian tax-payer. It would be difficult to imagine anything more impolitic or unjust than to allow the question to grow into a *casus belli*, and to saddle India with the cost of enforcing the Secretary of State's award.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

PATHANPORE, 22ND JUNE.

Of news, in the strict sense of the word, I have only a few items. Syud Noor Mahomed Shah, the Deputy of Shere Ali, has not yet accomplished the object of his mission. Hakeem Khan, formerly Kotwal of Peshawur, has arrived at that place with a commission to buy 500 maunds of charcoal for the Ameer, as the commodity is not procurable in Cabul of a nature suitable for the manufacture of gunpowder. He purchased at Rs. 2 per maund, and engaged carriage at Rs. 20 per mile. Three Afreedees were recently picked up on the nether slope of their hills adjacent to Kohat. As a race they live on berries when in season, and it is presumed they died from eating a poisonous variety. The Derajat is quiet. Two cases of cattle-stealing only are reported, one from Shere Shah—where two laden camels were looted—the other from Attar—whence three milch kine were stolen. A successful pursuit having been instituted in both cases, the Wuzeerees fled for their lives, deserting the spoil.

The Cabul information regarding the retreat of the Krasnovodsk column, and the temporary reverse encountered by the Russians on the left bank of the Oxus, was of such an uncertain nature that, until better information was available, I refrained from writing, as it was rather puzzling to give "Ogur" a local habitation, although the whereabouts of Ourgunj were apparent, as it is shown in the new Russian map of Central Asia published this year. This map, by the way, was originally issued in 1863. Professing to be composed after the most recent observations, the eastern boundary is lithographed in the same position as it was in 1853, and the results of M. Choroshkin's travels through the Kizil Kun desert, remain unnoticed. The western aspect, embracing the south-eastern shore of the Caspian and the Turkoman country immediately north of Persia, has been freely illustrated, whence it appears that Muscovite forts occupied by the Russian Army have been run along the Daman-i-Koh, or Kopet-Tagh skirt of mountains, from the Caspian shore across Kipchak steppe to Merv, and that instead of Tchekishlar at the debouche of Atrek river being the presumed limit of Russian territory, their frontier has actually reached Badjnoord, where they have built an outpost on the very confines of Meshed. But to return, one point on which Cabul letters dwell is that the Russians have met with *temporary check and have recrossed the river*. This has been associated with the retreat of the Krasnovodsk division, but, as I purpose to show, cannot have any connection with it. It will be remembered that the Orenburg column proceeded *via* Fort Emba, situated on the north-eastern shore of the Caspian, the Krasnovodsk across the Kipchak steppe, the Kazalinsk *via* the military road through Perovski and along the northern flank of the Kizil Kun steppe; while the Tashkend was ordered to make its way to the estuary of the Jani Darya, or left division of the Jaxartes, on the south-east of the Sea of Aral. As Ourgunj is some 40 miles north-east of Khiva on the left bank of the Oxus, it follows that had the Krasnovodsk column reached the oasis, they must have traversed the [illegible] steppe in safety. No military commandant would ever attempt such folly, even presuming he had been completely routed, of recrossing this desert after the loss of his baggage, animals, and commissariat. The Krasnovodsk army can only have retired in the face of insuperable natural causes. The column with which the Khivans must have come into collision may be the Orenburg, Kazalinsk, or the united Kazalinsk and Tashkend; but as it is clearly reported that the Russians after defeat *re-crossed the river*, this excludes the Orenburg one from consideration, which *en route* hugs the Oxus in its left bank, but never crosses it from the moment it passes through Ustart along the southern shore of Aibooghirgsk (which was until recently the southern extremity of the Sea of Aral, but on account of the increasing evaporation has been progressively transformed into an independent lake), into Khivan territory. Cabul news must refer to the Kazalinsk column, which has apparently reached the vicinity of the city of Khiva, unsupported by the Krasnovodsk, or other divisions. The Khan of Yeal Ourgunj, with an overwhelming force, may have quietly awaited until the Russians crossed the Oxus, which the Kazalinsk army must do, to reach Ourgunj or Khiva, and, after a successful affray, have driven them to the right bank of the river.

There is, however, still another possible solution of matters. Kumia Ourgunj, about 48 miles or 72 versts south-east of the southern extremity of Lake Aibooghirgsk and twice that distance from the left bank of the Oxus occupied by the Yomut Turkomans, is directly in the track of an alternate route or Youlto, the one too which I understand the Krasnovodsk division was advancing along. The Kazalinsk column may, after crossing the Oxus, have reached Kumia Ourgunj with the view of effecting a junction with that of Krasnovodsk. The Kirghizis, who join the Turkoman Uhlans, would speedily become aware of the retreat of the latter, and by concentrating their army it is quite probable that the Kazalinsk force may have been temporarily overpowered and compelled to retire to the trans-Oxus Khazareem territory. Should the reports refer only to the Krasnovodsk battalions, then the river alluded to must—a very unlikely solution—be the dry bed of the Oxus, through which no water has passed to the Caspian Sea for ages.

The action of the Russians in creating Abdool Rehman Khan an Ameer, and placing him at the head of a large mercenary force is, under these circumstances, very judicious. This army is now apparently marching via Chargui towards Merv, where the Krasnovodsk column will after retiring upon their line of forts above referred to as running from Tchekishlar almost to Meshed, advance along them and form a junction. Thence adown the left bank of the Oxus, from Chargui to Khiva, would be a very feasible and easy manœuvre. If the Kazalinsk column has been severely handled, it will probably join the Orenburg one, after crossing the Oxus at Khojajli or some other ferry near the shores of the Sea of Aral. The northern army, marching southward along the left bank of the Oxus, must as effectually cut off all retreat in that, as the southern army making northward from Chargui would in the opposite direction. These forces could either unite and lay siege to Khiva on all sides, or, operating on their own base lines, leave the Khivans after defeat only two ways of retreat—eastward with the Oxus in their rear, or westward through the desert, which has compelled the Krasnovodsk column to retire. Either way, with a conquering army in their trail, destruction would be inevitable.

But what about the Cabul rumours regarding the Russian retiring from Ogur? Tamli, the most northern Russian out-post in the Bokhariat Khanate, is situated 80 miles north-west of the city of Bokhara and five days' horse dak from the Khiva frontier. By Vambery's paper, presented to the Geographical Society last month, I learn that Ogur lies on the direct road to Tamli and Tokta, between the salt plain of Sughetti, where the Kirghiz tribe, Alchi Balabi, wanders around a few subterranean wells and the mountains of Aktau. The difficulties the invading army have had to contend with are salt, morasses (batkas), ever-changing layers of sand (which, were it not for the mountain ridge north of Bokhara, would in a few years encroach upon and swallow up the Khanate), unbroken, unless by hillocks of flint stone (that to the geologist tells of an ancient subtropical sea teeming with sponges and siliceous material) which are even shunned by the most courageous Kirghizi. Saline wells, yielding a brackish water, dug as the force advances, a temperature of 30 centigrade, without shade or refreshing drink, with excessively cold nights owing to the rapidity of radiation and straggling reeds as their only fuel, the assafœtida, shelji grass, and a large lizard, which the Kirghizi asserts sucks the milk of the ewes, represent the life of the desert. Around the wells a stray gazelle or grey partridge, and a belt of willows, alone enliven the scene. The horrors of the desert, which the Krasnovodsk column escaped, were eagerly related to Vambery by the Central Asiatics. Neither he nor his predecessors attempted it, and the unhappy division must, after battling with the perils of the sandy steppe, have unwillingly retired, leaving, I have no doubt, many a poor fellow along the line of retreat. Colonel Veninkoff has presented a "memorandum on Khiva" to the French Geographical Society. There is nothing new in it. It may be thus summarised. The Sea of Aral is drying up by degrees. Its water, although somewhat saline, is drank by animals. The climate is so dry that scarcely any vegetable product can flourish. Tigers are got in the reeds along the sea margin, to which the Kirghizis encamp for a month or two annually to collect fuel. Unless in the arable tracts adjacent to the Oxus itself, there is no agricultural produce. In the delta formed by the estuary of this river, millet is cultivated, and yields 300 per cent. Little snow falls in winter, the soil is not protected from severe cold; therefore hardy vegetables only can survive a Khivan winter. Fish are abundant. The sheep and horse are the chief domestic animals. Silk is cultivated and coal found at the bottom of the Sea of Aral, extending probably throughout the Khanate. Finally, the eastern mouth of the Oxus, is too shallow to admit of navigation from the Sea of Aral. At the meeting of the Society, M. Babinet showed that the original maps of Central Asia were all constructed on *the impostures of Klaproth*, who obtained it now appears, some Chinese charts, and having misunderstood their bearing, misled English and Russian geographers. I am glad to learn, on M. Babinet's authority, that the House of Commons has taken up the matter, so we may yet expect an elaboration of the useful "sketch of the countries between Hindoostan and the Caspian Sea," recently compiled by the Surveyor-General of India.

The overland route to India is being freely discussed in England and Russia. Herr Von Seidlitz, writing in the *Russische Revue*, equally condemns Sir Henry Rawlinson's project, owing to the insuperable character of the mountains between Kirmanshah and Teheran, and Andrew's line from Alexandretta to the Persian Gulf, because it would not appreciably shorten the route. He shows that Asia Minor is so poor that a railway could with difficulty be run through it, the population being only 15 to the square mile, and believes this has hitherto deterred the English from action! He of course exhausts his energy upon a line to run through southern Russia, which lies 14 *degrees of longitude nearer India* than that via Constantinople. The rail would pass through Roston, Prochiadnaja, Petrovsk; then along the Caspian shore to Baku, which has the best harbour on that sea. He proposes to unite the Caucasian line with the Persian Gulf, by a branch to Lenkeran and via the Caspian shore to Atara. An English company, I am informed, is endeavouring to open up a line from Resht to Bushire, which will approach Tabriz, the emporium of western Persia, and unite that shore of the Caspian with Teheran. Thence Herr Von Seidlitz advocates the extension, remarking "there would now be no question about the route" *via* Meshhed, Herat, Afghanistan, Bolan Pass, and Shikarpore. So far as Indo-Persia is concerned, that line from Central Persia to the Indus I precisely noticed was advocated by General Green, late Political Resident in Sind. It would be about 800 miles shorter than the Constantinople route. The Caucasian route to India does not seem to be so much appreciated in England as in Russia. The most recent one with which M. Lesseps' name has been associated purposes to proceed *via* Constantinople, across Asia Minor, Persia and Afghanstan, where it would dovetail with the Indian system of railways. The Ottoman Government have already arranged for the extension of existing continental lines to Constantinople, and are working at one across Asia Minor with the intention of afterwards running it onward, should the scheme meet with the anticipated support, to the confines of Persia. Already Persia is ripe for the enterprise—nay, a commencement has actually been made for opening a short experimental railway near Teheran. The projected line would run from Constantinople through Konia (whence a branch might pass to the Persian Gulf), Diabekir Cenne Koom (just south of Teheran), Sennano, Herat, Cabul, and thence to Peshawur and Lahore. The distance by land would be 6,336 miles; by sea 73; the period occupied between London and Calcutta 8 days 22 hours. Objections are taken to the route through Beloochistan, because there would be no settled inhabitants along the track and the nomads might at any moment lift a rail, stop and loot a train, and make off without there being the faintest chance of discovering them. Again it is argued, were the civilizing influences that railway extension conduces to, clearly explained to the Ameer, the necessity of his having a peaceful zone of separation between Afghanistan and Russia, as a barrier against aggression, would become apparent to him. The cost from Constantinople to Peshawur, estimated at thirty millions sterling—2,500 miles, at £12,000 per mile. It will be no easy matter to construct the Afghan line. An argument alone, unless backed by a handsome subsidy, will never avail. Even were it completed the anarchy that continually repeats itself in regular pulsations throughout Afghanistan must ever be more than a set-off against the chances of a nomadic raid in Beloochistan.

MUKHBIR.

—*Pioneer.*

THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL BETWEEN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Further papers have been laid before Parliament relating to the ocean highway between India and Ceylon, and its improvement by the construction of a ship canal through the island of Ramisseram. Mr. G. Robertson, Harbour Engineer for India, recommends that the southern entrance of the proposed canal be at a point westward of those proposed by Sir W. Denison and Mr. Stoddart, and less than a mile to the east of Paumben lighthouse. He believes sufficient protection from the swell of the monsoon would be [illegible] a floating boom may at times be found of advantage at the entrance of the canal to reduce the surface swell. The distance across the island is 3,897 yards. At the northern end a considerable amount of protection would be given by the projection (to the east) of Paroovadum Point, on which the great temple stands. The proposed line is, at all events, more protected by this point than is the present Paumben Pass, which is used by sailing vessels even during the north-east monsoon. If it be found absolutely necessary to deaden the swell entering the canal, a basin might be excavated within the shore line to act as a wave reducer in the north-east monsoon, and as a coaling or traffic dock during the south-west monsoon. Eventually, Mr. Robertson believes, a similar basin would be found useful at the south-end of the canal; but he has not included either in the present estimate of the total cost, which he puts at £440,000. This makes no allowance for what may be called the "furnishings" for the canal. Wharves, cranes, &c., can easily be erected where they are required. There is said to be good ground for expecting that the amount of dredging required for the maintenance of the canal will not be much. The first and more immediate object in the canal is to act as an auxiliary to the Suez Canal in shortening the passage from Europe to the east of India, and also the route between the east and west coasts of India. Should the canal be constructed the barren island of Ramisseram will, says Mr. Robertson, be the only point from Calcutta to Kurrachee (not excepting Bombay in its present want of ship accommodation), where a large vessel will be able to land and discharge her cargo direct on a quay without the intervention of cargo boats. He believes that this fact alone will, as labour becomes dearer and time more valuable, attract a large proportion of the commerce of southern India, and perhaps the north of Ceylon, to the Island of Ramisseram, independent of the more immediate value of the canal—the shortening of the passage to and from India.—*Times.*

BURNING OF THE MALTA OPERA-HOUSE.

("TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

VALETTA, 27TH MAY.

The telegram despatched to *The Times* early on the morning of the 26th of May will have informed your readers of the destruction the previous evening of the Royal Opera-house at Malta, a splendid structure, built only a few years ago by the local Government at a cost of nearly half a year's revenue of the island. The building, unfortunately, was not insured.

It appears that at about ten minutes past 10, while a rehearsal was going on of the new opera *La Vergine del Castello*, in the presence of about 200 persons in the stalls and pit, a naked gas jet set fire to some very light scenery on the stage, and the flames spread in such a rapid manner as to cause the greatest panic among the singers, orchestra, and audience, who sought to effect their exit by the only door which was open at the time. Some had to break through the windows and jump into the street to escape from the flames, which in a few minutes enveloped the whole of the interior of the building, a few receiving contusions and lacerations, but fortunately none of a serious nature. Within a quarter of an hour from the first alarm being given, the roof fell in with a most terrific crash, sending up such an immense volume of flame as to light the surrounding country for several miles. By this time his Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles van Straubenzee, arrived on the spot, together with Controller Robertson, Colonel Mann, and several other military officers. Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour arrived almost at the same moment, with a detachment of troops from the main guard, and ordered up the 71st Highlanders, who soon appeared from their barracks at Floriana. They were followed by the 13th Light Infantry. The Royal Artillery, Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, and Royal Engineers, as well as a large body of police, were also promptly brought on the scene, and fears being entertained of the fire communicating with the surrounding buildings, and large depots of powder in close proximity, efforts were chiefly directed to keep the fronts of these houses cool by pouring and pumping water on them, and, as an additional security, placing wet blankets over the magazines and closing the ventilators. Parties of blue-jackets and Marines from Her Majesty's ships Hibernia, Cruiser, and Helicon, under the respective commands of Commander Roche, Commander Dale, and Lieutenant-Commander Rougement and other officers of the abovementioned ships, likewise did great service in throwing water on the tops of the neighbouring houses. It was evident from the first that nothing could be done to save the opera-house, of which in a few hours nothing remained but the outer walls and pillars, and these, it is feared, are so calcined by the intense heat that the greater part of them will have to be removed. Among the first who appeared to render assistance were the officers and men of the Austrian frigate Dandolo, in port, one of whom, I regret to say, was rather severely hurt. Excellent order was maintained by the military and police, which enabled the Governor's instructions to be efficiently carried out. Fears of the depot-magazines, in close vicinity to the conflagration, exploding, created a great panic among the population of the town and suburbs, and thousands of persons, suddenly aroused from their sleep, fled with their families, many with scarcely any covering, in all directions in the country, some extending their flight as far as the centre of the island. Fortunately, there was no wind to carry the flames to the adjacent houses, or the results would have been much more deplorable than the mere destruction of this magnificent building. The main body of the troops was withdrawn about 1 o'clock a.m., but sentries and police are still stationed round the ruins to guard against accidents from falling masonry.

MADAME PATTI.

That bewitching little Marchioness whom the Greeks would have enshrined as a goddess had she sung and smiled to Alcibiades as she does to any among our noble commonwealth who can pay a guinea for a stall—that child-faced siren who would have charmed Ulysses and followers out of their boat, despite all the cotton-wool in their ears—must think we are a close-fisted people as compared to our enemies the Russians, who have so filled our Diva's jewel-case with diamonds that the Marquis of Caux when he escorts his wife to and from the cities of her triumphs keeps the jewel-case on a seat in the carriage beside him and watches over it affectionately with an ivory-mounted revolver in his pocket. Those who enjoy the happiness of Mdme. de Caux's acquaintance are willingly admitted to a sight of diadems, necklaces, and golden crowns, enough to stock the regalia of a queen—as modern constitutional queens go; but what she prizes above all is a pack of letters patent conferring on her the title of Court Singer Extraordinary to a brace of Emperors, one King, and two Grand-Dukes not yet disestablished. These letters patent confer certain privileges, amongst them a sentinel at her street door, should the Diva desire it, and Adelina Patti, who is not too old to remember the time when her father fled with her across the Atlantic from the pursuit of Spanish bailiffs, has never yet steeled herself to the emotion of seeing a Russian Grenadier carry arms to her as she steps into her brougham. Unquestionably though she would tear up all her letters patent to amuse her Italian—greyhound *Blanche*, whom she loves more than Emperors, and fondles devotedly in the face of envying mankind. This thrice lucky and delicate dog will accept sweetmeats from none but her mistress's hand. Rossini once offered it a chicken bone when it had come to sup with him along with Rosina after a performance of *Il Barbiere*. Rosina grew agitated and prettily explained that Blanche ate nothing but the white of chicken carefully cut up on a plate. Rossini sat corrected, and bought Blanche a plate of Sevres *pate tendre*, with dogs painted on it, for her exclusive use at future suppers.

Adelina Patti's real name is not Adelina. She was christened Adele Jeanne Marie, and was first known as Florinda when she came out in New York at the age of eight, singing beside Angelina Bosio at the Italian Opera-house. It is a wonder how the child's voice never broke down under the early strains put upon it; but the truth is no linnet or nightingale ever warbled more sweetly when she made her début in Europe in 1861. The opera she first sang here was the *Sonnambula*, and not a puffing advertisement heralded her arrival. The Covent Garden audience she faced was rather a scanty one, but those who were present at that memorable début can still remember how before the end of the second act the house began to fill. The rumour had somehow got down to the clubs that a new planet had risen, and by the time the "Ah, non giunge!" thrilled out—with what a gushing melody of feeling those know who have ever heard this peerless amongst joy-songs—the house was packed full and wonder-stricken. The part of *Amina* has continued to be Adelina Patti's favourite, and Gardoni, who sang in the *Sonnambula* with her on her first night and many times afterwards, used to confess that he could never hear the "Ah, non giunge!" without thrilling. The words were so suited to Adelina's character in real life—a temper sweet, blithe, loving, and trustful as a pet humming-bird's. At first Grisi was terribly jealous of her, and sitting in a pit stage-box on the nights when Mario sang, watched with glaring eyes to see if the handsomest of husbands and tenors dared chat with Adelina whilst they stood in the slips together. But he never dared, and Adelina used to stand beside him demure and silent, till by degrees her naïve innocence and exquisite tender grace softened even that Honess amongst women—a dethroned and chafing *prima donna*. Adelina Patti has long been a frequent visitor at Springfield Lodge, the demesne of that first among managers and gentlemen—Mr. Gye. The gatherings at this pleasant house have been brightened by more pretty women and agreeable men than perhaps any others in London. But the glass-roofed terrace at Springfield [illegible] is the favourite resort of the [illegible] sisters.

Artist (fixing M.'s hand, so as to show his diamond ring). —"There, Sir! 'Enery, bring the 'ead-rest!—(M. vinces.) —Now, Sir, fix the heyes, and imagine you're welcomin' a friend!!"

[No! It was a failure!—Mivvins does not "take" well.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF JUNE 7.

CRY OF COLLIERS' UNIONS.

A fair day's work for a fair week's wages.

A WELL-TIMED VISIT.

Calling for the Queen's taxes on the Queen's birthday.

POETIC REFLECTION.

The aid that Art to Nature pays
Quite to forbid we ne'er can hope:
For who e'en Venus' self could praise,
If Venus were unhelped by soap?

NOTHING IS MORE DIFFICULT THAN A DEFINITION.

Teacher—"But *do* you understand, Mary Jones, what 'duty' *is*?'

Mary Jones—"Yes, Miss! P'leaceman with a white band round his arm, as takes yer orf to pris'n!"

THE HORSE-SHOW.

Groom—"Got th' old mare up again! What's she been a doin' all winter?"

Boy on Mare—"Runnin' in our milk-cart. Now, she's 'Lady Susan,' among the park 'acks and phe-aton 'orses!"

THE LATEST INVENTION.

The arrival of summer cannot be much longer delayed. We shall then probably have some sultry days, and be glad to go wherever we can get a breeze, and a blow. When that time comes, no better place can be found than the Alexandra Palace, for there "the wind is supplied by two steam engines."

"REASON IN WOMAN."

Young Wife—"George, dear, I've had a talk with the servants this morning, and I've agreed to raise their wages. They said everything was so dear now—meat was so high, and coals had risen to such a price, and everything—I thought this was reasonable, because I've so often heard you complain of the same thing."

ANOTHER PROTECTOR.

The railying cry of the new French President is "Dieu et l'Armee." Is it quite original? At least a similar sentiment was embodied in the exhortation addressed by the Chief of another Commonwealth to the troops, whom he advised to put their trust in providential assistance, and at the same time to take the necessary care of their powder

TRIBUTE TO TOM BROWN.

In great attempts 'tis glorious o'en to fail. 'Tis not in mortals to command success. But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it. Let due credit be given to Tom Brown, for the betting bills which he has unsuccessfully introduced. Mr. Hughes aims at the abolition of betting altogether. You cannot wash a Blackamoor white, although, as regards betting, you may make a clean sweep of it.

FAIR PLAY FOR EVER!

Castro, otherwise Orton, has addressed an appeal for subscriptions, in aid of his defence, to the newspapers, and some of them have published it. Fair play is sometimes said to be a jewel, but there would be more propriety in calling it a horse—is it not always Fair play, under an alias, that wins the Derby? For endurance there is no horse to equal Fair play; but is it impossible to ride Fair play to death?

MORBID SUSCEPTIBILITY.

Mistress—"How is it you came home from your party so early last night, Susan? Didn't you enjoy yourself?"

Susan—Yes, ma'am. But the young man as took me hin to supper insulted me!"

Mistress—"*Insulted* you, Susan! Why, what did he say?"

Susan—"Yes, ma'am. He asked me if my *program* was full; and I'm sure I never 'ad nothing but a sandwich and a glass of lemonade, so I come away home."

A POSER!

Mivvins (he doesn't "take" well) thought there was a chance for him, having heard that Partouche & Co. "retain a staff of artists who are exclusively engaged in studying to impart an unconstrained grace of 'pose' and graceful [illegible] to the attitudes of their [illegible] sitters.

Artist (fixing M.'s hand, so as to show his diamond ring). —"There, Sir! 'Enery, bring the 'ead-rest!—(M. vinces.) —Now, Sir, fix the heyes, and imagine you're welcomin' a friend!!"

[No! It was a failure!—Mivvins does not "take" well.

COMMON CRIES.

During the stormy debate in the French National Assembly, which resulted in causing the resignation of M. Thiers, of course, we were duly told by telegram that—

"Immense agitation prevailed throughout the sitting, and an excited crowd has assembled in the Rue des Reservoirs."

With the sole difference of some other street than the Rue des Reservoirs, how often have you read all this before, and will again, if you live. Inevitably the crowd in waiting outside the Chamber raised shouts of "Vive la Republique!" What will be their next cry? "Vive la Monarchie Constitutionelle," or "Vive l'Empire?" or is it even possible that the next, or after the next not very distant, utterance of their most sweet voices, will be "Vive le Roi?"

POPE AND NO PRETENDER.

Long live His Holiness to sit in Peter's chair,
So-called, that is, at Rome, if Peter ne'er was there.
But, if he be a link, indeed, of Peter's chain,
To rule as Peter ruled still on may Pius reign.

Because there is no doubt at least of this one thing;
Whate'er St. Peter was, he was no temporal King.
And, Pius from the load of temporal kingship free,
Pius to Peter is therein as P. to P.

Pius has, first of Popes, the years of Peter seen;
Reduced to Peter's realm his own domain has been.
And Italy will be of nations all the fool
If ever Pope again bear more than Peter's rule.

Pius was made a King, and for a King was owned;
A kingdom still can claim, although by force dethroned.
But Cardinals have since to subjects been cut down.
The law that made him King can no successor crown.

When into Conclave next their Eminences go,
Thus much must Italy not fail to let them know:—
The Vatican remains the Pope's allotted home;
But held beneath her King, thenceforth sole King in Rome.

A CARD.

Messrs. Odger, Finlay, Mooney, Spooney, and the other representative men composing the Committee of the Birmingham Republican Convention, beg to convey to Mr. Punch their united assurance of deep disgust at Charley Bradlaugh's impudence in passing himself off at Madrid, and no doubt, if we knew it, elsewhere, as *the* representative man of the representative men aforesaid—and so getting public receptions, private interviews, serenades, dinners, paragraphs in the newspapers, and they don't know what besides, *of which Mr. Bradlaugh is not so ready to render an account as of his honours*, from the heads—and tails—of the Spanish Republic.

They do not see why, if this sort of thing was to come off, they should not all have had their whack as well as Bradlaugh, whom they consider a noisy, frothy, empty upstart, with lots of tongue, but nothing else, to entitle him to represent the rising Republic of Great Britain.

They trust that Mr. Punch will give the assistance of his publicity in making known these their sentiments on the subject of the said Bradlaugh. And so say all of us,—which nobody can deny.

N.B We have just heard that C. B. has been bagged by the Carlists, on his way from Madrid. All we can say is, serves him jolly well right.

PRIVATE VIEWS.

Private views of Academies, International Exhibitions, Water-Colour Societies, Performing Spiders, &c, are all very delightful, and highly conducive to a better acquaintance with the principles and practice of Art; but there are some other private views for which we should like to be favoured with a card, such as the following:—

A private view of Mr. Ayrton in the act of inspecting the progress of the new Law Courts.

A private view of Cardinal Cullen perusing Lord Chief Justice Whiteside's charge to the jury in the O'Keeffe trial.

A private view of the countenance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he receives a large remittance for conscience money (income-tax).

A private view of the Rev. Abraham Adamson when his eye falls on an advertisement of the sale of the next presentation to the living of which he is the present incumbent, giving full particulars of his age, health, and growing infirmities.

A private view of the faces of the leading electors of Peterborough, when they read of some fresh eccentricity on the part of their member, Mr. Whalley.

A private view of Sebastian Smeary, R.A., studying the not over-complimentary opinions of the critics on his pictures in the Royal Academy.

A private view of the wondering expression on the face of the Shah of Persia, when he is informed that the Corporation of London are going to give him a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas. (His Majesty's wonder will be redoubled should he be solicited to become a "fishmonger" or a "coachmaker.")

A private view of the average British farmer, poring over his weekly paper, and conscientiously endeavouring to understand the present aspect of French politics.

A private view of the three Judges in the Tichborne case, when they are talking it over among themselves.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

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Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

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